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SCOTT C. BONE, Editor.

Ernest H. Merritt, Treasurer and Business Manager  
J. H. Carrington, Jr., Editor  
Charles C. Thompson, Jr., Mechanical Superintendent  
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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1907.

#### Democrats Running Amuck.

Mr. Bryan remarked a few days ago  
that never in his political experience had  
party lines been so loosely drawn. Men  
and measures count for more than party  
organization or party triumphs; the people  
are looking for results of various  
kinds from administration and legislation,  
and the party label which legislative and  
administrative measures bear is of relatively  
small consequence.

An instance in point may be found in  
Georgia, where the Democratic organiza-  
tion has been overridden by a combination  
of Populists and Prohibitionists with the  
rural Democrats—a combination which  
has fastened a prohibition law upon the  
State, notwithstanding the official attitude  
of the Georgia Democracy against such  
legislation. "The people of the State,"  
says the Atlanta Constitution, "have  
thrown political creed and party organiza-  
tion to the winds." Tom Watson, it  
mournfully admits, has won his fight to  
break down party lines; "the political  
leaven that he planted years ago has done  
its work, and to-day the victory is his."

The Constitution concludes that—  
"There are certain things the people want  
and mean to have. They have begun to have  
them in the State, they have begun to have  
them in the nation. In the accomplishment of  
these objects party creed and party organization  
will be abandoned the moment they get in the way."

Prohibition of the liquor traffic, of  
course, is directly contrary to old-fashioned  
Democratic ideas. For many years  
Democratic platforms, both State and na-  
tional, contained vigorous denunciations  
of sumptuary legislation, as well as of all  
forms of paternalism. Occasionally an  
old-line Democrat will arise nowadays to  
condemn paternalism in government, and  
faint echoes are infrequently heard of  
Jefferson's maxim that a people is gov-  
erned best when governed least. No  
doubt freedom of the individual from  
the regulations and restraints of a pa-  
ternalistic government is a cardinal prin-  
ciple of the Democracy as we used to  
know it; but how much influence has this  
principle over the action of Democracy  
in power? All through the South, where  
we are told, Democracy still preserves  
some of its pristine purity, the legisla-  
ture are applying the doctrine that legis-  
lation is a remedy for anything and  
everything with a vengeance. Party dog-  
mas avail nothing; the people will have  
what they want, as the Atlanta Constitu-  
tion says, or what they think they want,  
and legislation runs riot, with no guiding  
principle except, possibly, faith in the  
remedial power of directive or inhibitory  
statutes.

It is one of those maladies of popular  
government which must run its course  
until it effects its own cure. There is  
commonly a healthy reaction in such  
cases.

Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis may  
now conscientiously expect to find himself  
swamped by Chancellor Day's overflow of  
adjectives.

#### Religion Versus Science.

For those among the laymen who,  
without giving much thought to the mat-  
ter, have come to believe that in some  
way the theologians were willing to twist  
the facts of the Scriptures so as to meet  
modern scientific research on its own  
ground, the decree promulgated by Pope  
Pius X. on July 1, and just made public  
in this country, will come as a surprise.  
It is evident that the holy father at  
Rome thought it high time to check the  
tendency on the part of certain members  
of his flock to throw overboard cherished  
traditions of the church because they  
seemed discredited by science. There has  
been investigation, which seemed to show  
that certain contradictions in the Bible  
could only be explained by an admission  
that certain portions of the Scriptures  
were not inspired. Some have claimed  
that only in a symbolic sense may Christ  
be said to have risen from the dead.  
Others have claimed, and some Catholics  
have been willing to admit, that Simon  
Peter, instead of being made the head of  
the church by divine decree, assumed that  
priority owing to purely political circum-  
stances.

All these errors, and others to the num-  
ber of sixty-five, the Pope denounces.  
Ignoring all the tendencies to harmonize  
Roman Catholic dogma with science, he  
takes occasion to declare that all of the  
Holy Scriptures are the result of divine  
inspiration, which guarantees the truth  
and authority, not of any particular  
parts, but of the whole. Catholics are in  
error if they do not believe that God  
himself was the author of the Scriptures.  
No scientific construction of the miracles  
of Jesus and His apostles is allowed. As  
they are written down in the Bible, so they  
happened. Neither the theory of evolu-  
tion nor any cosmological theory is to be  
allowed to cast doubt on the account of  
creation given in Genesis. The Lord cre-

ated the earth and all that therein is in  
six days—that is what the Bible says; that  
is all that the Catholic may consider.  
The effect of this far-reaching Papal de-  
cree will be to put to stop for many  
years, at least, to any further attempt to  
reconcile science and Catholic dogma. It  
will check at once the liberal movement  
within the church, which sought to sub-  
stitute in many places concrete knowl-  
edge for faith. The decree declares that  
on the old faith, and by the old and time-  
honored creed, Roman Catholics must stand.

The Baltimore Sun is authority for the  
statement that "Prince Stanislaus will be  
hiding his seven wives to America!" The  
noble prince might save himself consid-  
erable embarrassment by consulting one  
Maxim Gorky before embarking.

#### Concerning an ex-American.

Mr. Harry Woodruff, the actor, recent-  
ly returned from a trip to Europe, where  
he spent several days with Mr. James  
Hazen Hyde, formerly of the Equitable  
Life, now gentleman of leisure residing in  
Paris, France. Mr. Woodruff says that Mr.  
Hyde is leading a very happy, "butterfly  
existence" in his new home, and emphati-  
cally states that he will never, never, never  
return to this hallowed land again! He  
"washes his hands of us," according to  
Mr. Woodruff, and "nothing could make  
him change his mind!"

This is very sad, of course, from many  
points of view. It is sad for the traveler  
along the Great White Way in Gotham,  
because Harry Thaw is in jail, with little  
prospect of getting out soon, and others  
of his ilk are, temporarily at least, under  
the ban and out of the running. Like-  
wise it is distressing news to numerous  
addle-pated members of the "smart set,"  
so-called, of this land who enjoyed help-  
ing Jimmie spend money that did not  
belong to him, in the good old days of  
grafting, easy-money, silly policy holders,  
and the like. To this particular class of  
Americans Jimmie's self-indulgent and de-  
termined exile is a blow full of bitterness  
and woe. They can but sit and wring  
their hands. Clothing themselves in sack-  
cloth and ashes, there is nothing left for  
them to do but sigh and bear their  
anguish until they are able to forget.

There is, however, a brighter side to  
this picture—both for America and for  
Jimmie. The latter may console himself  
with the idea that France is learning, at  
least, just the full measure of Uncle  
Sam's meaning when Mr. Hyde's am-  
usant-aspirations were quickly as-  
phyxiated and laid aside to rest forever.  
Gay Paree now understands our disposi-  
tion, so far as these things are concerned,  
and French statesmen now know why  
Jimmie was obliterated as a prospective  
star in diplomacy.  
On the other hand, there are, happily,  
a number of hard-headed Americans—of  
an average, everyday sort—who are not  
sitting up nights grieving for Jimmie with  
a grief that will not be assuaged. While  
perfectly willing for this ex-American to  
reap all of the sweet revenge he may  
from the unique situation he has brought  
about, they are not, for all of that, yet  
fully persuaded that they need neces-  
sarily grope henceforth in gloom as an  
avoidable consequence. In fact, we are  
persuaded that America can get along  
very well without Jimmie, albeit he will  
be sadly missed by some!

The New York Evening Post refers to  
Mr. Roosevelt as "the political weather-  
vane." The Post appears to have realized  
the wisdom of stopping short of calling  
him a weather prophet.

#### Alabama's Railroad Controversy.

That any State should confer upon a  
single one of its civil officers power to  
suspend the operation of a railroad by a  
mere stroke of the pen seems almost in-  
credible in view of the quasi-public  
functions of a common carrier and the  
vital importance to the community of the  
punctual and continuous performance of  
those functions. Yet the secretary of  
state of Alabama has such power, and  
his exercise of it has made it a penal of-  
fense for the Southern Railway to carry  
passengers and freight from one Alabama  
town to another. That road, according to  
Gov. Comer's view, is an outlaw, with no  
more rights than a mob seeking to burn  
and destroy, and the Alabama railroad  
commission has decided that it has no  
legal status before that body. The gov-  
ernor, if press dispatches are correct,  
stands ready to call out the troops to  
compel the Southern to stop serving the  
people of Alabama and to suspend the  
operation of all its trains except those  
carrying interstate business.

How has this extraordinary situation  
arisen? Under a recent act of the Ala-  
bama legislature non-resident corpora-  
tions are required to take out licenses to  
do business in the State. This act pro-  
vides that the license shall be canceled  
if the licensee, on being sued in an Ala-  
bama court, shall petition for the removal  
of the cause to a Federal court, and that  
upon removal of the license any contracts  
or undertakings made by the corpo-  
ration shall be void and its agents  
guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by  
fine and imprisonment. Judge Thomas  
G. Jones, in the Federal court, issued a  
writ of injunction against the provision of  
the law relating to forfeiture of charter  
for removing a case from State to Federal  
courts, holding that it was in violation of  
both the State and Federal constitutions.  
It is contended by the State authorities,  
however, that the injunction did not ap-  
ply specifically to the secretary of state,  
with whom rests the power of revoking  
licenses. Where the secretary of state,  
therefore, received official notice that the  
Southern Railway had filed a petition for  
the removal of a suit from the Circuit  
Court of Talladega County, he wrote the  
following across the stub of the license he  
issued to the Southern: "This license is  
canceled for a violation of the act under  
which it is issued by the removal of a  
civil cause from the court of this State to  
the Federal court." By so doing the sec-  
retary of state made it unlawful for the  
Southern to do business in Alabama.

Gov. Comer's spectacular assertion of  
State rights has an exceedingly flimsy  
basis in law, while it has no justifi-  
cation whatever from the standpoint of  
public policy. Fortunately, it will be  
the removal of a suit from the Ala-  
bama case without loss of dignity. The  
Southern will temporarily withdraw its  
petition for removal pending a determi-  
nation of the constitutionality of the  
law, its license may be reissued, in which  
case it will be required to pay a fine in  
cash amounting to one-tenth its capital  
stock. Such a course would deprive Gov.  
Comer of opportunity to display any more  
fireworks, except the inevitable announce-  
ment of another great victory for State  
rights—until the Supreme Court of the  
United States knocks a very foolish piece  
of legislation into a cocked hat.

It appears that Gov. Vandaman will be  
compelled, after all, to rest content with  
the title of near-Senator.  
A gentleman fond of delving into the  
doings of ancient eminent personages  
says that Ramesses II appropriated to  
himself all of the glories and successful  
political ideas of his day and time. That

fixes the identity of Ramesses' modern  
counterpart, but it would be interesting to  
know the name of the ancient William J.  
Bryan, who is claimed to have originated  
the said ideas.

"Sea gulls can talk," says a Chicago  
University professor. These gentlemen  
should understand that the public is not  
so gullible as it used to be in the matter  
of animal stories.

#### A Great Sculptor's Masterpiece.

America lost by the death of Augustus  
St. Gaudens not alone one of its great-  
est sculptors, but a man who, more than  
any other, popularized his art and brought  
its meaning home to the people. In the  
hearts of his own countrymen he was  
highly honored, and there is no doubt that  
in Europe he was regarded as our great-  
est sculptor.

His life illustrates the fine democracy  
of art, for St. Gaudens was a poor boy,  
and by his own efforts rose to the  
eminence he enjoyed at the time of his  
death. Like many successful Americans,  
he had many strains of blood in his  
veins. He was born in Dublin; his mother  
was Irish, his father French. His parents  
emigrated to New York while he was an  
infant, and he was educated in the New  
York public schools; but even these he  
left at the age of thirteen to be appren-  
ticed to a cameo cutter. It was at the  
Cooper Institute, in the evenings, after  
his work was done, that he got his early  
education. But he soon outgrew Ameri-  
can facilities at that time for art edu-  
cation, and for seventeen years he worked  
and studied in Paris and Rome.

It is fine to know that in spite of the  
fact of his education abroad, most of his  
best work was typically American and had  
American subjects for its inspiration.  
His first great work in this country was  
the Admiral Paraguet statue which now  
stands in Madison Square, New York.  
There, also, towers high above the Garden  
his beautiful statue of Diana. Others of  
his American subjects were Lincoln, The  
Puritan, Gen. Sherman, Gen. Logan, Peter  
Cooper, and President Garfield.

For Washingtonians there is an opportu-  
nity to see one of the very finest ex-  
amples of his work at the best. Critics  
have called it by far the most artistic  
and wonderful of his creations. It stands  
in Rock Creek Cemetery, and it is va-  
riously known as "Grief," "Death," and  
sometimes "The Peace of God" and some-  
times "Despair." He did not name it  
himself. The sculpture is a memorial to  
Mrs. Henry Adams—she lived and died,  
and that is all the monument says to her.  
In Rock Creek Cemetery this noble work  
of art has to be searched for. No sign-  
board points the way to it; no path leads  
to it. Pushing over the green away, the  
visitor will come upon it—a great slab of  
granite, against which leans the figure.  
There she sits, her head half hidden in  
the drapery, the half-closed eyes seem-  
ing as if they peered into futurity, wonder-  
ing at the awful mystery of death and grief.

The man who created this solemn and  
wonderful figure is dead, but his monu-  
ments live and shall live for ages, a stim-  
ulus to the artists yet to come. In this  
day, when money seems to mean so much  
and commerce threatens to be "all in all,"  
the work of St. Gaudens stands out promi-  
nently, showing to future ages that we  
still had time and appreciation for the  
highest forms of art. In a list of notable  
Americans the name of Augustus St. Gaudens  
must always be held in reverence.

A Missouri man has been adjudged in-  
sane because he eats grass. If prices of  
ordinary foodstuffs continue to go up, the  
man who doesn't eat grass will soon be  
considered crazy—provided he can get the  
grass.

A well-known physician claims that  
whisky is a sure antidote for poison ivy.  
Perhaps it will soon be considered neces-  
sary for every true Kentuckian to  
cultivate his poison-ivy patch right along-  
side of his mind bed.

Naturally, Mr. John D. Rockefeller in-  
sists upon the government paying his  
\$825.00 claim for witness fees. With a fine  
of \$250.00 staring his customers in the  
face, he wants to collect all that he can  
from other sources.

Milwaukee is somewhat disposed to  
crow because it has a real, live elephant  
on its hands. That, however, is not so  
much Ohio's Cleveland, who has had Tom  
Johnson on its hands for a number of  
years; and you do not hear a great deal  
of crowing from that locality.

Doubtless the Georgia moonshiner view-  
ed the prohibition law "from the mad-  
ding crowd's ignoble strife," serene and  
undismayed.

Sam Small says that Mr. Fairbanks will  
undoubtedly be elected President next  
time. Perhaps it will not be entirely out  
of order to remark that this is Small com-  
fort to the Vice President.

The famous old engine "Texas," used  
during the civil war, in the case of the  
"General," is to be sold to the city of  
Houston Post arrange the sale of  
enough Texas watermelons to start a  
popular subscription for the prevention of  
this thing?

The Southern press is politely refrain-  
ing from handing New York a lot of  
advice about how to manage "crime  
waves," "race riots," and the like, not-  
withstanding the fact that a large part  
of the advice the South has had upon  
the same subjects came from New York.

The humble consumer might make  
something by immediately agreeing to pay  
the \$250,000, provided the Government Oil  
will pay the \$250,000 out of its present  
funds in hand, and not seek the usual  
reimbursement.

"We need more water," says the Rich-  
mond Journal. Don't worry; the probi-  
tionists may get you yet.

The State of Alabama is seeking to  
abolish the Southern Railway. Probably  
the State is jealous of the fame accumu-  
lated by Florida in its efforts to abolish  
the Constitution of the United States.

"The shape of many a pretty ankle has  
been cast by the wind," said the  
heartless mosquitoes, says the Colum-  
bia State. The wisdom of some of  
those South Carolina papers is past un-  
derstanding.

The Kansas legislature has passed a law  
forbidding bakers to knead bread with  
their feet. We have long thought that  
Kansas bakers ought to discontinue this  
somewhat disconcerting practice.

A New York woman who recently died  
at the age of 97 years declared that she  
owed her long life exclusively to eating  
onions. At all events, it is perfectly clear  
that she was not able to claim that the  
neighbors worried her to death when the  
finch did come.

Maine, Georgia, Kansas, and North  
Dakota! After all, it is still a long dis-  
tance from droughts in this country.

"Tolstoi predicts the fall of the United  
States," says the Deseret News. Things  
must be exceedingly dull in the predicting  
line over in Russia.

## A LITTLE NONSENSE.

### BORN TO THE PURPLE.

Maad Muller, on a summer's day.

Sat in a nook

Writing a book.

She lived out Indiana way.

A Judge drove by behind a span,

Quoth he: "Egad,

Your plot is bad!"

(He was an Indiana man.)

A farmhand read her proof sheets over,

And said: "E'gosh,

This stuff is bosh.

Ye haven't shied sufficient gore."

Maad scribbled on in perfect bliss.

The native touch,

She felt, was such

That she could not go far amiss.

For Maad was Hoosier born, and say!

One's touch is sure

In literature

When born out Indiana way!

### The Climbers.

"He had his wife arrested for non-

support."

"Not hitherto. This affair may help

them some."

### In 3007.

It was the class in ancient history.

"Professor, what was the indictment?"

"It seems to have been a titular honor

which the Americans conferred on your

statements. I don't think it carried any

emoluments."

### Playing Safe.

"Nothing venture, nothing gain."

'Tis the miffing shark's refrain.

To reverse the cry, I choose:

"Nothing venture, nothing lose."

### Stationary Dancing.

"You let him hug you in the con-

servatory."

"I did not. I made him remove his arm

every time the music in the ballroom

stopped."

### Life in New York.

"The Balldorf waiter has a new

scheme. The waiter pretends to find a

dime that you may have dropped."

"What then?"

"He returns it, and then, of course, you

have to hand him a thousand dollars."

### Precaution.

The ladies were organizing a divorce

club.

It was voted that two decrees be nec-

essary to qualify.

It was further voted that, as a guaran-

tee of good faith, these divorces be from

different men.

## FACTS AND FANCIES.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

### Escaping.

"Lot of New Yorkers going to Europe

just now."

"Yes. When the wave of crime inun-

dated the city they naturally took to

boats."

### Wrath Averted.

The magistrate looked severely at the

chauffeur.

"That makes two people you've killed

in my jurisdiction," he said.

"Needless day crippled," suggested the

chauffeur. "Why, that's a peach of a

machine. They just can't get away from

it."

"What did you say the make was?" in-

quired the magistrate, who liked an oc-

casional spin himself.

### Aretic Perils.

"You are sure of finding the pole?"

"Not altogether," replied Wellman.

"You see, there's the danger of arriv-

ing in the night and flying over without

seeing it."

### The Usual Pact.

"Let's make a suicide pact," said the

romantic young man.

"All right," replied the girl.

"Will you do your part?" he asked, a

little nonplused.

"Sure. We agree to take poison. You

take it first, and I'll back out."

### Not Immune.

"Even the courageous know fear," said

the policeman, who had a record for

bravery.

"Ever scared?"

"Sure. My politics was wrong, and I

was afraid I'd lose me job."

### Timely Rescue.

"Were you ever rescued at the sea-

shore?"

"Well, rather. I just escaped spinster-

hood by being there at the psychological

moment."

From the Philadelphia Record.

The peaceful victories of the United

States at The Hague and the disposition

shown on all hands to fall in with the

American suggestions make the saber

rattling which our strenuous and fear-

some lingo occasionally indulge in

sound very silly. Without any enemies,

and separated by thousands of miles of